

- sung* : pine in Hsüan-tsang.
See FANSUR, p. 666.
- Sung-chiang : region in which lies Shanghai far from Anhui.
See ALAINS, p. 21.
- Sung-chiang fu chih* : compiled under Chia-ch'ing (1796-1820); has a passage on Huang tao-p'o.
See COTTON, p. 486.
- Sung chu* : Sōnjū, « the ruler of the Sung ». Probably miswritten Šūjū by Rašid.
See FACFUR, p. 661.
- Sung-mo : the T'ang established there in 648 a « Government General » which was allocated to the chiefs of the Ch'i-tan.
See CATAI, p. 218.
- Sung-p'an : in north-western Ssü-ch'uan.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 690.
- Sung-p'an : name of a city.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 693.
- Sung-wa : (Sungari) had been flooded in 1330.
See CIORCIA, p. 389.
- Sung Ying : this is probably the same man as Chu Ying.
See COTTON, p. 512.
- Sungora : is not Ting-k'o-êrh as said in Y¹ but Trengganu.
See DAGROIAN, p. 614.
- « Suolistan » : in Z and R, may represent an original « *Scio-listan ».
See CIELSTAN, p. 263.
- « Suors » : an erroneous reading of the *Acta Sanctorum*, for Sosis.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 635.
- Supāra : in India, and according to Heyd, = Sofāla.
See FANSUR, p. 668.
- « supe » : wrong reading of « sirpe » which was given instead of « dirpe » or « dyrp » in some of Maundevile's Mss.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 634.
- Supiya : or Supiye cited in Kharoṣṭhī documents of about the 3rd cent. A.D.
Three times they are mentioned alongside of Calmadāna, i.e. Cherchen. Supiya occurs in Khotanese.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 713.
- Supiya : Su-p'i or Sum-pa would be originally Hsiung-nu (Hūnas, Huns), of Sien-pi origin.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 713.
- Surh-āb : Persian for the Red Rivers of Persia. Also the name of a quarter either in Tabriz itself or its suburbs.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 636.
- Susa : Sosis.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 635.
- « susi » : in Fra Mauro, misread by Zurla and Hallberg « Fusi ».
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 635.
- « Susiana » : mentioned with « Susa » on a Fra Mauro's map.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 635.
- Sosis : according to Odoric, the country of King Ahasuerus where a Dry Tree was located = Susa.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 635.
- Sussis : Sosis in Jean Le Long.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 635.
- « Sutti » : it is a wrong reading for « *Kutti ».
See GUTIA, p. 743.
- sutu : « His Majesty » (« Sanang Setsen »).
See CINGHIS, p. 351.
- sutu boqda : « Holy Majesty » (*Altan tobči*).
See CINGHIS, p. 351.
- sutai : « Her Majesty » (« Sanang Setsen »).
See CINGHIS, p. 351.
- sutai qatun : « Her Majesty the Qatun » (*Altan tobči*).
See CINGHIS, p. 351.
- Suvarṇabhū : « Land of Gold », name of a country.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 696.
- Suvarṇabhū : « Land of Gold » is mentioned in the *Bṛhatsaṃhitā*.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 712.
- Suvarṇagotra : (In Chinese, this means « Chin-shih », Gold-clan) name of a kingdom.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 699.
- Suvarṇagotra : according to the *Shih-chia fang-chih*, it would be the same as Ta Yang-t'ung « Great Yang-t'ung ».
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 707.
- Suvarṇagotra.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 711.
- Suvarṇagotra : « Gold Race », in Tibetan gSer-rigs, was not a mythical, but a real country.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 712.
- Suvarṇagotra or Gold Race, located north-west of Tibet. It must be the Eastern kingdom of Women.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 715.
- Syr Daria : about the location of the Left Qazaq Horde, and the « Lone Tree ».
See CACCIA MODUN, p. 117.
- « Syras » : on the Medici Map, for Širāz.
See ÇIRAÇ, p. 609.
- Sūlya : may be a designation of the Sogdians.
See CASCAR, p. 200, 201.
- « Sūmūtra » : Rašidu-'d-Dīn speaks of this country, situated beyond the « island » of Lāmūrī.
See SUMATRA, p. 838.
- sūn : (month) related by Rašid about Chinghiz-khan's death; ought to be read šūn ai.
See CINGHIS, p. 307.
- sūn ai : (month) related by Rašid about Chinghiz-khan's death; ought to be read šūn ai.
See CINGHIS, p. 307.
- Sūsū : in Rašid's *History of China*, the name of the last Emperor of the Chin dynasty. Corrected to Sūšū by Blochet, who says this emperor is Wan-yen Ch'êng-lin, canonized as Mo-Ti. Thus, both Sūsū and Sūšū represent the Chinese epithet *su-chu* « majestic sovereign ». But this epithet does not exist.
See FACFUR, p. 661.
- Sūšū : Blochet's correction of Rašid's Sūsū.
See FACFUR, p. 661.
- Sübötai : father of Uriyangqadai.
See AGIUL, p. 15.
- Sübötai : YS gives two separate biographies of him without suspecting they relate to one and same man.
See IACI, p. 747.
- sügät < sögüt : now « willow », but had in ancient Uighur the meaning of « tree » in general.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 634.
- *Sümädü : (or *Sümätü) this River is the Hsü-mieh-tu-ho.
See CINGHIS, p. 327.